#### NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

The following official report relative to an affair alluded to some time since has never been pub lished. It is long, but it will amply repay perusal. Lieut. Cushing is one of the youngest officers of that grade in the service, and his courage, coolness, and galiantry, as shown in the report, would do bonor to any of the older officers in the naval

U.S. STEAMER HETZEL, Nov. 26, 1562. Sin: I have the honor to report that I entered New River Inlet on the 231 of this month, with the United States steamer Eilis under my command, succeeded in passing the narrow and shallow place called The Rocks, and started up the river. My object was to sweep the river, capture any vessels there, capture the town of Jacksonville, or Onslow Court-house, take the Wilmiegton mail, and destroy any salt works that I might find on the banks. I expected to surprise the enemy in going up, and then to fight my way out. Five miles from the mouth came in sight of a vessel bound outward with a load of cotton and turpentine. The enemy fired her to prevent her failing into our hands. I ran alongside; made sure that they could not extinguish the flames, and again steamed up the river.

At IP. M. I reached the town of Jacksonville, landed, threw out my pickets, and placed guards over the public buildings. This place is the county seat of Onslow county, and is quite an important town. It is situated on the right bank of the river going up, and is thirty-five or forty miles from the mouth. I captured twenty-five stand of public arms in the court-house and post office, quite a large mail, and two schooners. I also confiscated the negroes of the Confederate postmaster. I forgot to meation that the town is situated on the main dirt road to Wilmington. Several rebel efficers escaped as I neared the place, and carried the news to that city.

At 2.30 P. M. I started down the river, and at 5 P. M. came in sight of a camp on the banks, which I thoroughly shelled. At the point where the schooner captured in the morning was at il burning the enemy opened fire on the Eilis with rifles, but were soon silenced by our guns. I had two pilots on beard, both of whom informed me that it would be impossible to take the steamer frem the river that night. High water and daylight were two things absolutely essential in order to take her out. I therefore came to anchor about five miles from the outer bar, took my prizes alongside, and made every preparation to repel an attack. All night long the signal fires of the enemy could be seen on the banks. At daylight I got under way, and had nearly reached the worst place in the channel when the enemy opened on us with two pieces of artillery. I placed my versel in position, at once hoisted the battle flag placed my vessel in position, at once hoisted the battle flag at the fore; the crew gave it three cheers, and we went into action. In one hour I had driven the enemy from his guns and from the bluff, and passed within a hundred yards of their position without receiving fire. of their position without receiving fire.

Up to this time I had been in every way successful;

but was here destined to meet with an accident that changed the fortune of the day, and resulted in the destruction of my vessel. About five bundred yards from the bluffs the pilots, mistaking the channel, ran the Elis hard and fast aground. All hands went to work at once to lighten her, and suchors and steam used to get her affoat; without success. The headway of the steamer had forced her over a shoal and into a position where, as the centre of a circle, we had a circumference of shoal all around. When the tide fell I sent a party ashore to take possession of the artillery abandoned in the morning; but when they reached the field it was discovered that it had been removed while we were at work on the vesse! If I had secured this I proposed to construct a shore battery to assist in the defence of my vessel by keeping the rebeis from placing their batteries in position. At dark I took one of my prize schooners alongside, and proceeded to take every thing out of the Edis, excepting the pivot gun, some ammunition, two tons of coal, and a few small arms. Steam and enchor again failed to get my vessel affoat. I felt confident that the Confederates would come on me in overfident that the Confederates would come on me in over-whelming force, and it now became my duty to save my men. So all hands were called to musier, and the crew tion. So all hands were called to muster, and the told that they could go abound the schooner. I called six volunteers to remain with me on board and fight the remaining gun. Knowing that it was almost certain death the men came forward, and two masters' mate.—Valentine and Barton—were amongst the number; these gentlemed subsequently behaved with coolness and bravery. I ordered the schooler to drop down the channel out of range from the bluffs, and there to wait for the termination of the impending engagement, and if we were destroyed to

proceed to sea

Early in the morning the enemy opened on us from four

Early in the morning the enemy opened on us from four a cross-fire and very destructive. I replied as best I could, but in a short time the engine was disabled, and she was much cut up in every part, and the only alternatives left were surrender or a pull of one and a half miles, under their fire, in my small beat. The first of these was not, of course, to be thought of; the second I resolved to attempt.

I fired the Ellis in five places, and baving seen that the battle-flag was still flying, trained the gun on the enemy a that the vessel might light berself after we had left her, an started down the river, reached the schooner and made sail for sea. It was low water on the har and a heavy surf was rolling in; but the wind forced us through after striking several times. We were just in time, for about six hundred yards down

the beach were several companies of cavalry trying to reach the mouth of the inlet in time to cut us off. We hoisted our flag and gave three cheers and were off. In four hours I reached Beaufort. I brought away

my men, my rifled howitzer, and ammunition, the pertion of the small arms. I retained aboard a few muskets, pikes, and pistols to repel boarders. I neglected to state that when I took possession of the

emy's ground, on the 24th, a salt work was destroyed and ten boats rendered useless that were to have been used for boarding. At 9 A. M. the U. S. steamer Ellis was blown in pieces by the explosion of the msgazine. Officers and men behaves nobly, obeying orders strictly under the most setfully request that a court of inquiry may

respectfully request that a court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate the facts of the case, and to see if the henor of the fighas suffered in my hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. B. CUSHING, Lieutenant.

To Commander H. K. DAVENFORT, Senior Officer Commanding in Sounds of N. Carolina

# PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune. JALAPA, DEC. 1 -The column of Gen. Berthier, eight thousand strong, is now encamped at Jalapa, a prett city of about thirteen thousand inhabitants, well shaded with nice rows of trees and watered with several brooks

the squares of the city than large handsome bills, written in the Spanish larguage, and signed by Gen Forey, were to Falmouth, attacked our troops, but were repuised and posted on the principal buildings, inviting all the inhabi driven off tante to unite with them in restoring order and peace to the distracted Republic, and offering protection and security to all. This proclamation acted very favorably upon the minds of the inhabitants, who came from all parts of the country to bring their goods to market. Vegetables from Wolfrun Shoals towards Dumfries, and between and fruits were abundant, but more substantial provisions

will have an idea of it when I tell you that to come from where Union troops were stationed. At daybreak on Sun-Puente National, a magnificent bridge constructed by the Spaniards, to this place, the distance of about thirly miles, Gen. Berthier has occupied about ten days—that is to say, has marched about three miles a day. If this was to be accepted as the rate of speed of the French soldiers through Mexico, the French soldiers hrough Mexico, the French army would not reach the apital short of sixty days. I must say, however, that his portion of the road is undoubtedly the worst to be bound in all the Republic; above Jalapa the roads are

ratively fine. cated to me by one of the officers, Gen. Berthier will at litary position, situated at some distance from Jala hile another column, noder Gen. Baraine, will march San Andrea Chalchicomula, and will make a junction at the triangle of these two points. These cumbres, or sum-mits, are the key of the middle plateau, and command the route to Puebla, situated at about eighteen Mexican leagues, or forty-four miles dis aut.

The Indians, who bring fruits and provisions into the

parkets, as well as those who work as daily laborers, are aid in French gold, a thing quite unusual to a popu the have been heretofore regularly robbed by all the fexican leaders who have gone through that portion of

The city of Puebla has been surrounded by a new l of works, and is said to be very strongly fortified. The

## THE RESULTS OF ANTIETAM.

fruitless battle of Antietam " Indeed it is a custom with the radicals to consider every battle fruitless which results in victory for the Union forces. It is well for pur poses of history to record just now the real benefits to

the country which resulted from it. It must be remembered that after defeating Pope, Lec rossed the Polomac into Marvland. It was difficult at the time for us to imagine that he would cross with his satire army, for we had no idea of the condition to which our own fore-s had been reduced by mismanagement at Washington. Lee, however, was thoroughly acquainted with the facts, and knew that McClellan was no longer at November last, and has already discovered frauds to the the head of the Union forces. He therefore threw his extent of \$700,000 perpetrated in this city, and the prosentire force into Marvland.

The purposes of Lee's campaign have always been ubject of doubt at the North. A common idea prevails that the entire object of the Maryland invasion was simply a raid to collect recruits and supplies, and that when the chel leaders discovered that this was a failure they were ready to abandon the northern expedition and retire into Virginia. Had this been the ease the victory at South Mountain and Antistam would have been esteemed valuable as hurrying the retreat already commenced, in addition to the general value attaching to a victory at that time. But we have the evidence that this explanation of the rebel in tentions by no means meets the truth.

It is now past doubt that Lee's intention was to invade Pennsylvania, carry the war to the gates of Harrisburg, and operate afterward on Philadelphia or Baltimore. He had no idea that it was within the bounds of human or military possibility to bring the army he had defeated and emoralized before Washington into fighting condition in Maryland, so as to meet and overcome him. He counted vithout McClellan. The restoration of that officer to the command accomplished all that the rabel commander had eemed an impossibility. In fourteen days he was overtaken and vanquished, and his campaign wholly defeated. If any one doubts this, his doubts will be dispelled by cading the following order, now for the first time published It was found on the camp ground of Gen. Hill, after

b's special instructions. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Antietam, and is signed in the well known haud of Col.

Special Orders No 191.

111. The army will resume its march to morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. Gen. Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown with such portion as he may select, take the route towards Sharpsburg. cross the Potomae at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, capture such of the enemy as may be at Marfinsburg, and interrupt such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

1V. Gen. Longstreet's command will pursue the main

road as far as Boonsboro, where it will halt with the serve, supply, and baggage trains of the army. V. Gen McLaws, with his own division and that

tien. R. H. Anderson, will follow Gen. Longstreet, on reaching Middletown will take the route to Harper's Fer-ry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.
VI Ges. Walker, with his division, after accomplishing

the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Po-tomac at Check's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovetts-ville, take possession of Loudoua Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning—Keyes's Ford on his left and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, co-operate with Gen McLaws and Gen. Jackson in intercepting the retreat of VII. Gen. D. H. Hill's division will form the rear-guar

of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, advance and supply trains, will pre-VIII. Gen. Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to

accompany the commands of Gens. Longetreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and with the main body of the cavelry will cover the route of the army, and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind. 1X. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and

Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsbero' or Higgerstown.

X. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its

axes in the regimental ordinance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments to procure wood, &c.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE:

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.

For Major Gen. D. H. Hill, Com'dg Division.

It thus appears that the ent re army was to rendezveu

at Hagerstown or Booneboro' for an offensive movement ipto Peunsylvania. No other object could be implied.

tration pursued the policy begun by the deposition of Mc-Clellan on his recall from the Peninsula, no one can estimate the terrible results that would have ensued with the mad army of Lee rushing northward into the heart of the Keystone State. But the necessities of the hour awoke the Washington authorities to a period of energy and sound sense. They placed the capital and the nation in the hands of Gen. McClellan, and out of chaos he recreated the army of the Potomac, merched to victory, drove the enemy from the soil of Maryland, reduced their army thirty thousand men, and accomplished what astounded not only Lee and his superiors at Richmond, but also the men in Washington, who, it is now well known, despaired of the safety of the capital. All this is known to the country now-and it is known, too, that the old errors soon resumed place in the national councils, and terrible disaster followed as before. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

# A REBEL RAID AT DUMFRIES.

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery suddenly appeared about eight o'clock on Saturday morn ing in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section (two and fountains. The French were no sconer encamped in pieces) of McGilvey's battery. The rebels, estimated at four thousand strong, baying first cut the wires leading

graphic information of the assault had been sent to Weshington, and troops were put in motion to cut off the rebel retreat. For this purpose Colonel Geary moved those two places he encountered the retreating rebels and drove them up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf-run Shoals. The city of Jalapa has not been reached by the French | From thence they went to Annandale, via Burke's Station olumn without fatigue and considerable trouble. You where they camped on Saturday night, thus avoiding points day morning they were again in the saddle, making for the vicinity of Vienna. Our troops at Fairfax Court-House had endeavored to head them off in that direction, but, being tofantry, could not get up in time to do so. They were last seen late on Sunday evening in the vicinity of Lewins burg, where their number was estimated at only one thousand cavalry and four pieces of artillery. They were then under whip and and apur, evidently bent on escaping in the di-

> In the course of this demonstration the rebels had occr ional skirmishes with Col. Kellogg's cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with but little if any damage to his command. His heaviest skirmish with them was near Accotisk. At Dumfries three of our men were killed and eight or ten wounded At Burke's station the rebels took the telegraph operator and his instrument, and burned the Accotink (Orange and

rection of Leesburg.

Alaxandria) reilroad bridge, an inconsiderable structure. It appears that the spoils obtained by the rebels from this exploit were quite insignificant-consisting only of be- that will have accumulated there by the time she arrives tween twenty and thirty wagons and ambulances and several guns, which they picked up within the circuit of their movements. They seized some of the citizens, and, including these, carried off about forty prisoners.

### ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

We hear frequently from the radical papers of the STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT

From the New York Times of Saturday. It is generally known to the public that com for several weeks past, in this city and elsewhere, investigating alleged frauds upon the Government in connexio with the raising and subsisting of volunteers, organizing of

regiments, and other operations, from the commen

of the rebellion to the present time. The commissioner appointed for this city was Mr. H. Olcott, who entered upon his investigations on the 1st of pect is that they will reach double that amount before the investigation is finished.

When the rebellion broke out Congress was not in ses sion, and there was no appropriation by the General Goverament to defray the expenses of recruiting regiments of volunteers; consequently, the expense connected with raising regiments had to be paid either by the Colonel and

raising regiments had to be paid either by the Colonel and regimental officers, by subscriptions of private individuals, or by donations from the Union Defence Committee. In the following August, however, during the extra session of Congress, \$20,000,000 were appropriated to recroit and organize volunteers, and the Adjutant General of the United States, Army was made the custodian of the fund. Mustering offices were established in the different eities, and at each office an army officer was appointed to disburse the moneys that were drawn from the general fund. The disbursing officer appointed for this city was Col Sackett, of the regular army. He hired a building in White street, opened his disbursing office, appointed his clerks, and was immediately overwhelmed with business.

The first sum received from the Adjutant General was \$50,000, which was all disbursed in three or four days. As soon as it became known that a Government disbursing office had been opened here, the holders of claims against Uncle Sam swarmed around its doors like the locusts of Egypt, and continued to increase in numbers until Col. Sackett got a second installment from the Adjutant General, which was not until three or four weeks after the first purposition. ral, which was not until three or four weeks after the first

installment. The second draft was for \$100,000, which was soon disbursed, and was the last received until the following November, when another installment of about the same amount was sent on from Washington.

The disbursements made at this time were principally for the subsistence and lodging of recruits after their enlistment, and pending the time of their going into camp; and it may be stated here that the regulations of the United States Army had always been that bills for subsistence and lodging should be certified to by the recruiting efficer, signed by the contractor, and endorsed as approved by the Chilton. It will be seen that it covers the entire plan of the campaign of Lee, and is the copy sent to Gen. Hill for signed by the contractor, and endorsed as approved by the Colonel commanding the regiment. Owing, however, to the rush of volunteers at that time, and the inexperience the rush of volunteers at that time, and the inexperience of officers, these regulations were not always adhered to, and Col. Sackett found it necessary to write to the Secretary of the Tressury for instructions as to how far the certificates of recruiting officers should be received as guarantees of the correctness of bills. No answer was received to this letter, and Col. Sackett was left to his own judgment to act as he should think best.

The contractors were of two kinds: first, general contractors who took bilds for the subsistence and locking of

The contractors were of two kinds: first, general contractors who took bids for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, and who gave sureties; and, second, special contractors, who were generally keepers of laget-beer saloons and chesp boarding-houses, and who boarded and lodged recruits to the number of half-a-dozen, more or less, previous to their going into camp. These small contractors were anxious for the payment of their bills, and, being unable to get the money from the Government, they were driven into the hands of brokers to get them discounted This class of men—whom we may call army brokers, and who figure more extensively than any other class asswindlers of the Government—commenced business in this city in December, 1861. They first did a legitimate, though a very shaving business, but they soon found a way of increasing the size of their bills by alterations in the figures, and followed up this fraud by making fictitious bills, which

were vouched for by downright forgery.
On the 8th of December, 1861, Col. Sackett vacated his post as disbursing officer for this city, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Nichols, also of the regular army. Before Col. Sackett left he was in the habit of requiring affidavits from the special contractors of the correctness of their bills, and also employed, as an additional guard against fraud, detectives to ascertain whether the affidavits were true. Lieut. Col. Nichols held the post of disbursing officer

true. Lieut. Col. Nichols held the post of disbursing officer until June, 1862, when he was relieved by Capt. Larned, who in turn gave way on the 26th of August last to Lieut. Col. Reed, who now holds the position.

During the latter part of Col. Nichols's term, and all through the term of Capt. Larned, the brokers were in full blast, and conducted their business with a recklessness of villany that is perfectly astounding. They emply yed runners to visit lager beer shops and boarding houses, and any and every place where it could be ascertained that a recruit had ever eaten a meal or slept over night, and induce cruit had ever eaten a meal or slept over night, and induce the keepers of these places, under various arts and pre-tences, (often by actual bribery,) to certify and awear to bills against the Government. Not satisfied with this, they employed clerks to manufacture bills out of whole cloth,

have had all the effect of a surprise to the rebel General.

His defeat there and at Antictam was a terrible defeat, since it destroyed his entire campaign, and overthrew the object of his whole movement. The fact may not be without yalue as indicating the probable course of the movement of the probable course of the movement. out value as indicating the probable course of the enemy in the event of the opportunity being again afforded him of crossing the Potomac. We trust that opportunity will not occur.

In-reviewing the brief and magnificent campaign of the army in Maryland under McClellan, we may now perceive the significance of the despatch in which be announced the victory at Antietam, and said that Pennsylvania was saved. There is no doubt that he did save it. Had the Administration pursued the policy begun by the denosition of McClellan and the did save it. Had the Administration pursued the policy begun by the denosition of McClellan and the cruiting officers have induced lager bier men to sign a bill

erniting officers have induced lager bier men to sign a bill for fifteen hungred dollars where the claim was only twenty-five; and the bills have been sworn to before a notwenty five; and the bills have been sworn to before a notary, who, either through negligence or because he was privy to the fraud, asked no questions, and in some cases did not even administer the cath. Cases have also turned up where the Union Defence Committee had paid the regular forty cents per ration for recruits, and the contractor has been compelled to pay five cents of each ration to the colonel of the regiment, and ten per cent. of his gross receipts to the quartermaster.

Mr. Olcott commenced his labors by investigating the frauds of the army brokers, and after disposing of these he was presented by the Secretary of War with a bill which had been paid in Washington, and was sworn to by the

been paid in Washington, and was sworn to by the Colonel of a New York regiment. The bill was accompa-nied by the names of a large number of sub vouchers for the different items, all of which except two the Commisthe different items, all of which except two the Commissioner has discovered to be forgeries. A further investigation has brought to light the fact that this asme Colonel has swindled the Union Defence Committee, swindled private citizens, swindled the General Government, and swindled every one of his subordinate officers and privates, and that the sum total of his swindling cannot fall short of \$100,000. The wholesale frauds developed in this case have induced the Government to direct Mr. Olcott to insect that the sum states of and and of the subordinate of

have induced the Government to direct Mr. Olcotto in-vestigate the transactions of each and every regiment raised in this city, where the circumstances connected with its organization are open to suspicion.

The Commissioner is not now prepared to give the names

by the investigation in this city. Within a week after the Commissioner commenced his labors hills amounting to over \$30,000 (one bill alone being \$6,000) were withdrawn by the holders, and there is no knowing how many fraudulent claims would have been presented and paid had not the Government instituted the investigation.

From the New York Express of Saturday Evening. The statement made yesterday that the amount out of which the Government was defrauded by contractors and others in this city, who have supplied the troops with rations, was \$700,000, has been ascertained by Commis sioner Olcott, after a careful review of the several bills, to be incorrect. It was far too high, and was based on a rough estimate of the sums paid out at the disbursing office.

# THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy, at the in-

### A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

A late number of the London Review contains a renarkable story of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. f Vienna in 1869, and the recent discovery of a probable appointed by the General Government, have been at work clue to his murder. We condense the account as follows clue to his murder. We condense the account as follows:
On Saturday, the 25th of November, 1809, Beejamin Bathurst, Envoy Extraordinary of the British Government to Austria, arrived at the house of the postmaster of the little Prussian town of Perleberg, close to the frontier of the Prussian dominions, and on the high road from Berlin to Hamburg. He was accompanied by a German courier named Krause. Mr. Bathurst and this courier alighted, gave orders for the immediate continuation of the journey, and, while the horses were harnessed to the carriage, went into the hostelry adjoining the post-office to take some refreshment. The meal was soon fui-hed, but various arreshment. The meal was soon finished, but various arrangements, particularly the local verification of passports at the name of "Merchant Koch" and "Fischer," proin the name of "Merchant Koch" and "Fischer," pro-tracted the departure of the travellers until a late hour.

It was not till towards nine in the evening that the news at last arrived of the horres being about to be harnessed to the carriage. On receiving this welcome announcement Mr. Bathurst left his room and went into the street, as his acreant thought, for the purpose of taking his seat in the chaise. The courier followed in a few seconds, but was astonished not to find his master in the place where he thought him to be. He waited and waited for minutes, for hours, but did not see him make his appearance. The Hon. Besjamin Bathurst has not reappeared up to the pre-sent day.

Bathurst, went on to England and reported the mysterious circumstances of the case. The family of the missing envoy (among whom was Lord Bathurst, pro tempore Sec-retary for Foreign Affairs) immediately set to work to unravel the mystery. Mrs. Bathurst at once resolved to proceed to Germany in search of her husband, and on arriving at Perleberg found that the authorities had already undertaken an investigation. The search of the officers had discovered, in a piece of woods in the neighborhood of had discovered, in a piece of woods in the neighborhood of the town, a pair of pantaloons which Mrs. Bataurst immi-diately recognised as having belonged to her husband. These pantaloons were riddled with bullet-holes; but on an examination by competent judges it was established be-yond doubt that the bullets had been fired at the empty piece of dress as it was lying on the ground, and not white on the person. Here was another complication of the mistery.

A reward of five hundred theirs was at once offere for the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing must but a month's investigation left the case as dark as before Mesawhile the Euglish and French press, having become acquainted with the fact of Mr. Bathurst's disappearance began to discuss the subject. The Times of January 20 1810, had the following paragraph in large type, which subsequently went the round of the English papers:

"There is too much reason to fear that the account of the death of Mr. Bathurst, late British Envoy to the Emperor of Anstria, inserted in a Par's journal, is correct as to the principal fact. It was stated, as an article of Berlin news of the date of December 10, that Mr. Bathurst had evinced symptoms of insanity on his journey through that dity, and that had subsequently fallen by his own hand in the vicinity of Ferleberg Information, however, has been received within these few days which forcibly tends to fix the guilt of Mr. Bathurst's death, or disappearance, on the French Goygramest. It appears that Mr. Bathurst left Berlin with passports from the Prussian Government, and in excellent health both of mind and body. He was to preced to Hamburg to embark for this country; but Hamburg he never reached. At some town near the French territories he was seized, as is supposed, by a party of French coldiers. is emposed, by a party of Freuch coldiers. What happened afterwards is not accurately known. His pantaloons have been found near the town where he was seized, and a letter in them to his wife; but nothing else. The Prusisn Government, upon receiving the intelligence, evin.ed the deepest regret and offered a large reward for the discovery of his body. No success, however, has yet at ended the offer."

From what source the Times received this information is not stated. There is, however, reason to believe, from the prominent manner in which the announcement was brought forward, that it was derived from official communication. Such at least seemed the opinion entertsized of it in Paris; for the French Government, greatly incensed at the accusation of having kidnapped or mardered Mr. Bathurst, launched forth the following reply in the Montager of the contract of the c teur of January 29th :

" England alone, among all civilized nations, has renewed net—to give their diplomatic missions to the most foolish an most a nacless persons the nation profinces. The English diplomatic co. ps is the only one in which examples of madnes

ed to foster and strengthen suspicions already extant. Fur ther notices in the Moniteur still more confirmed these suppositions. The French official journal, in a threatening tone, laid it down as a positive rule that Mr. Bathurst mus tone, laid it down as a positive rule that Mr. Bathurst must have committed suicide, and the severe displeasure of the Government was called upon the heads of those who should dare to think or to speak otherwise. Thereupon the German press, who had mildly discussed the subject, became very quiet, greatly sobered down by the remembrance of Palm, the Nuremburg bookseller, shot by order of Napoleon for having published a harmless little pamphic on the state of the Fatherland.

The Emperor received Mrs. Bathurst with the greates affability, but solemnly declared his ignorance of the whole affair, and in proof of it offered his assistance for any fur-ther inquiry on the subject. Whether this offer was ac-cepted or declined is not known, but certain it is that it led to no result of any kind. It seemed as if the dark crime of Perieberg would remain a mystery forever.

Not many months ago, however, an unexpected light was thrown upon the affair. It having become necessary to execute come repairs in the citedet of Magdeburg, a wall was pulled down, and behind it, in a small recess, was found the skele on of a man in upright posture, the hands fastened to the back. Many were the speculations arising out of this discovery, and various the surmises set afloat until at last the suggestion was started that "the bod might be that of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, long supposed to have died some where near Madgeburg." This conjecture seems to be generally admitted at present among those who have been decussing the matter in Germany as the most probable. At the time of Mr. Bathurst's disappearmost probable. At the time of Mr. Dataurs's disappearance, the Fortress of Magdeburg, as is well known, was in the hands of the French, and became the prison of many unfortunate Germans and other political offenders opposing the sway of the great Napoleon. It cannot be decided that the thick walls of the old feudal stronghold, gained with French gold in 1806, and held as a sort of Ba-tile by the conqueror of the country, were uncommonly fited for holding a British Ambasador, and pressing from him, by low tortute, whatever tongue will tell in the agony submit that Mr. Bathurst's was the consequence of a crime planned by French brains and executed by French hands. In fact an attentive consideration of the whole mysterious affair and all the accompanying circumstance carcely leaves room for any other explanation than the The French Government alone had an interest in the

The French Government alone had an interest in the possession, as well as the necessary power for obtaining the person and despatches of the British Envoy; and that the Emperor Napoleon was unscrupulous enough to resort to any means to obtain his ownends there are thousands of examples to prove. Not far from the very town of Perleberg, where Mr. Bathurst disappeared, Mr. Wagstaffe, a King's messenger, was seized and robbed of his despatches a few years before; and another British subject, Sir George Rumbold, was openly kidnapped at Hamburg by the same imperial police, in defiance of all international law and justice. The seizure of Mr. Bathurst, being of far greater importance, was very thely effec of also with of the actors in these swindling operations, as many have not yet been arrected, but the principal ones will be made known in a few days. It is thought that nearly a thousand persons will be shown to have been implicated directly or indirectly in the france. Many of the mee who have been trumpeted as martys to the system of "illegal and "bitrary agrests" are men who were sent to Fort Lafayette for these very frauds, and when their names come to be known they will doubtless turn contains the have been the most neisy defamers of the Government, and the been the most neisy defamers of the Government, and the swiftest to accome every body but themselves of robbing swiftest to accome every body but themselves of robbing prisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen a nitural death, or whether he was actually murprisen and the contained to the con prison a natural death, or whether he was actually murdered by his jailers, is a question, however, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to decide, even if it were proved to a certainty that the recently discovered body was that of the lost envoy. As far as a spears from the newspaper reports on the subject, the skeleton found in the wall underwent no particular examination, but was put into a box and carried off to some osmetery. The discovery of a corpse in a place like Magdeburg is, it seems, an occurrence to which the people are rather accustomed than otherwise, and of which consequently, no distinct notice is taken. If, as the proverb goes, there is a skeleton in every house, it cannot perhaps be wondered at that there every house, it cannot perhaps be wondered at that ther should be a hundred in a Prussian fortrees.

#### THE PAROLED MARINES. The marines on board of the Ariel, who were taken pr

soners by the Alabama and paroled, were on their way to California to form the garrison at San Francisco and to and tix school boys. fill vacancies in the Pacific squadron. The detachment for Mare Island was under command of Major Garland. and consisted of one hundred non commissioned officers stance of Senator Latham, yesterday sent a despatch to the and privates, about sixty of whom left the headquarters in commander of our first in Hampton Roads ordering the this city on the 28th ultimo, under command of Lieuts war steamer Connecticut to be forthwith sent to Aspin- Ward and Daniels. Capt Cohen and Lieuts. McKean and wall to bring to New York the California treasure Corrie joined the command at New York with about forty men. The draft to fill vacancies in the Pacific squadren deceased. ont. At that time, it is supposed, the specie of three San Francisco steamers will be at Aspinwail, say about \$3,000,000, awaiting safe transportation from that port to New York.

A State Sorghum Convention is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th of January next. It is estimated that 12,000,000 galons of strup have been made during the peat year by some ten thousand mills. ont. At that time, it is supposed, the specie of three left this city with the above, under Lieut, McElrath, and ere this are at San Francisco.—Star.

#### CONFEDERATE RETALIATION.

Late Richmon! papers contain a long proclamation, is sucd on the 231 instant by Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in BATHURST, a British Envoy Extraordinary to the Court which be orders retalistion against the troops of the United States for the acts of Gen. B. F. Butler.

This proclamation, by way of preamble, recites the corresp ndence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck in regard to the case of Wm. B. Mumford, who was executed at New Orleans, and then, after stating the unsatisfactory resuits of the correspondence, proceeds as follows:

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the confederate States of America, and in their name, do pro-counce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a nounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging. And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes."

The proclamation then preceeds to specify various offeners alleged to have been perpetrated by Gen. Butler at New Orleans—such as the punishment of some of its people by imprisonment, the levying upon the property of others, the aiming of negroes, &c.—and concludes as

thers, the arming of negroes, &c .- and concludes us

Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated; and whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite service war within the Contederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these indepen-dent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign Power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dic-tates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be de-terred from the commission of these crimes only by the

terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Ji fferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Conathority as commander; ederate States, do order;

said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever ceptured, reserved for execu

on.
"Second. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpe-trated by his orders, and not as free agents, that they. therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war with kinduess and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, where the continuance of this war, unless du'y exchanged.
"Third. That all negro s'aves captured in arms be at one

delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with account to the laws of said States. Fourth That the like orders be executed in all case

with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

"In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to

be affixed thereto at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight "By the President:
"J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State."

THE FILLIBUSTER DESIGN ON CUBA IN 1859

The Western papers have given publicity to another letr which was found among the confidential correspondence of the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, late Secretary of the Interior, upon the recent occupation of his residence at Oxford, Mississippi, by United States troops. We give a place to this letter as connected with the history of the former designs of Southern politicisms upon the Island of Cuba. In doing so, however, we take occasion to say that, though the name of Mr. Buchanan is used in this letter, yet, as i is endorsed to Mr. Thompsen and was found among his private papers, we doubt whether it ever reached the hands of the former gentleman. The writer of the letter is now a colonel in the rebel army.

# [Private. ]

DEAR SIRS: The numerical : trength of the civil emigra ting party to Cuba is, by reports, now over 25,000. Of this number about 7,000 or 3,000 are ready to move for Cuba; and as your Excellency has told me you had every confidence in me, and you, the Hon. Mr. Thompson, have assured me that the Federal officers of New Orleans and Mobile would be instructed to "let me and my emigrant Mobile would be instructed to "jet mis and my emigrant friends pass," I now very respectfully request that you place in the hands of our mutual friends, Mr. C. Gallaway and C. M. Campbell, of the "Memph's Avalanche," your most faithful supporters, the necessary passports for my benefit, and the sum of \$10,000 secret service funds for the use and hands for those adjusts as above in supporting the use and benefit of those editors as above in supporting your cause in acquiring Cuba by civil emigration, and with the use of that smount they will be enabled earnestly and effectually to co-operate with you for the accomplishment of that great object. The political position of the "Avalanche," as a true Democratic Administration paper, enables that paper to wield the recessary influence in successfully

accomplishing the acquisition of Cuba before the termination of the present Administration, and the political aspect now loudly calls for it.

Although this proposition is made to you without the knowledge of those gentlemen, I know from conversations with them that their feelings are deeply interested in the success of this great object, and they are ready to act whenever they are placed in possession of the means to do so, and without these means I am inclined to believe that they are powerless to do any thing. I shall, therefore, be pleased to have you place in the hands of M. C. Gallaway the pleaced to have you place in the hands of M. C. Gallaway the necessary passports for me, and place in the hands of C. M. Camptell \$10 000 for the support of the Cuban cause. This you can do by special agent, or by forwarding to me a check for that amount for their benefit. I had contemplated leaving here by the 16th instant, but preparatory agrangements will prevent my leaving before the 15th of November. Therefore, your despatches will reach me here, and, while I await your reply, you will easily appreciate my anxiety to hear from you as early as may be your pleasure and convenience

I have the honor to be, your abedient servant, N. S. RENEAU. Hon. J. THOMPSON. Please reply by telegraph, and oblige your friend,

IMPORTANT TO WOMEN GOING SOUTH. War Department, Judge Advocate's Office, Washington, December 29, 1862.

The following notice has been issued from the War De artment this day : Notice is hereby given that the applications made by isdies and children to go to their families and friends in the South have, with very few exceptions, been granted; pro-

vided the requirements stated in the notice of the 24th ultime as to wearing spparel, &c. are complied with. As all applicants (excepting those advised to the contrary) are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the

names is unnece eary. Stramboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the city of Washingt in to City Point, Virginia, James river. The day of departure is Wednesday, the 7th of

January next, and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fortress Monroe, and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on hoard at that place by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants is three hundred and thirty-or women, two hundred and twenty-six children, ten servants L. C. TURNER.

# MARYLAND, SENATOR.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 29 .- The Governor of Maryland today commissioned the Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS as Senator. to represent the State of Maryland until the next meeting of the Legislature, in place of the Hon. James A. Pearce,

# GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS. DECEMBER 15, 1862.

Relieved from further daties in this department by direction of the President, under date of November 9, 1869. I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the Kingdoms of Europe.

Kingdoms of Europe.

Larget you, my brave comvades, and say farewell! This Kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewer word—endeared as you are by a community of prhardships, dangers, victories, successes, military as is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. The property of the same and th

that came to scoff. Landing with a military chast containing but set five do lars, from the hoards of a Rebel Governmen have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your services that your expedition has cost your Govern

your service that your expedition has cost your Government less by four-fifths than any other.

You have led the starving poor, the wives and children of your caemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers, from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly fold that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or using the factics taught them by your enemies to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that his creatures should obey his laws, and, reaping His bleasing, in this most unhealthy climate you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeatel him in the open field. But I need not enlarge upon this topic; you were sent here to do that.

I e mmend you to your commander. You are worthy

Farewell, my comrades! aga'n farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major General Comman

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA

# A CALIFORNIA STEAMER CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 27.-By the arrival of the teamship Constitution, from Panama, we have highly important and exciting news. The Constitution reports that the steamship Ariel, from

New York for Aspinwall, was captured by the Alaba on the 7th instant. The Alabama detained the Ariel unti the 10th instant, when she allowed her to proceed towards Aspinwall, on the captain giving bonds as a rason in the sum of \$228,000, to be paid at the conclusion of peace.
The arms and ammunition on board the Ariel were taken from her. A hundred and twenty marines were paroled

There is much anxiety felt here lest the Alabama should re-capture the Ariel on her return trip to New York, and seize the large amount of treasure which she will carry to

The Ariel was captured near the east end of Cuba, and

The Ariel was captured near the east end of Cuba, and the only plunder removed from her, with the exception of arms and ammunition, was \$8,000 in green backs, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. The passengers on board the Ariel speak in the highest terms of the courtesy shown them by Capt. Sommes.

The Alabama last coaled at Martinique. When leaving that port the San Jacinto aimed her guns at her, when simultaneously the guns of the fort were turned on the San Jacinto—at least so says the first lieutenant of the Alabama. Capt. Semmes says the speed of his ship under twenty-five pounds of steam is sixteen knots an hour. She overtook the Ariel with only eleven pounds of steam and first two guns at her, when she hove to.

covertook the Ariel with only eleven pounds or steam and fired two guns at her, when she hove to.

Capt Semmes, of the Alabama, first putting her passengers ashore on a little settlement of hute at San Domingo, Capt Jones, of the Ariel, protested that half of his passengers would die if this were done. Capt Semmes then sengers at the land the passengers at Kinston but after sengers would die if this were done. Capt. Semines then proposed to land the passengers at Kingston, but after much parleying an arrangement was effected to release the Ariel on Captain Jones giving bonds in the sum of \$225,000, payable thirty days after the acknowledgment of the Scuthern Confederacy.

# FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We published yesterday the particulars, as communieated by telegraph from San Francisco, of the capture of the California steamer Ariel by the Confederate privateer Alabama whilst on her way from New York to Aspinwall, and of the ransom of the captured ship, which has since returned to New York. The particulars of her capture are thus stated by her Purser:

On the 7th instant, at 1 30 P. M., when rounding Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cubs, we saw a vessel (the Alabama) about four miles to the westward, close under the high land of Cubs, barque-rigged, and under canvass. the high land of Cubs, barque-rigged, and under canvass. As there was nothing in her spicerance indicating her to be a steamer, her smoke pipe being down, no suspicions were aroused till in a short time we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smoke-stack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed, in comparison to ours, that in about half an hour she had come up within helf a mile of us, when she fired a lee gun, hauled down the American casign and ran up the rebel flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the Ariel was pushed to her utmost speed.

The Alabama then suiled across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about four hundred vards distant.

The Alabama then sailed across our wake, took a pos-tion on our port quarier, about four hundred yards distant and fired two gues almost simultaneously, one shot passin over the hurricane deck, between the walking-beam an smoke-stack, and the other hitting the foremast, and on ting it half away.

ting it half away.

A body of United States Marines, consisting of one cundred and twenty-six men, passengers on board the Ariel, had been drawn up and araned; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and they were are orders to stop the ship and haul down the A boat then put off to us, and the boarding officer, or

coming aboard, at once assured the passengers that none should be molested, and that all baggage and private properly should be respected. He then demanded the keys to the special locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the captain he must be in readiness to go on board the Alabama with bim, where he was

detained as a hostage until the next day.

The money in the ship, amounting to \$9,500, was taken off, and a prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on board. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the Alabama. The officers and marines on board the Arial were paroled and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship.

on board the Ariel were paroled and their arms taken, an well as some belonging to the ship.

Both vessels lay off the Cape during the night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the Sh our sails were thrown overboard and the steam valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to capture the California steamer Champion also, and had been lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our velve was returned, and the latention of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jamaics.

Both vessels were then headed for that place, and on the 9th instant, at 9 P. M., we arrived off Point Morant, about forty miles from Kingston. Near this point the Alabama gave chase and boarded a vossel, from which some information was received, which induced Captain Semmes to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was, that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages; but we were afterward informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time.

ome time.

The conduct of those officers and crew of the Alabams The conduct of those officers and crew of the Alabe in charge of the Ariel was extremely courteons. The were in regular communication with the United State both by letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of days of sailing, and that no cruisors were in these was to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come the Ariel was left at Aspinwall, as Capt. Jones did think it prudent to bring it.

ST. Louis, DEC. 26.—The Hallerk Guards left this city this morn ng for Gray's Summit. Franklin county, on special duty. It is said they are ordered to that place to prevent troubles from negrees apprehended in that vicinity. There is a talk of a threatened segro insurrection in Franklin county, but inquiries have failed to elicit reliable foundation for such reports. There are but few negroes in the county, not coough to get up an insurrection on a considerable scale. Il clayers as free, on far they